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FRIDAY,
NOVEMBER 7, 1958

THE JERUSALEM POST

12 Pages

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Russians are Friends, Yugoslavs Assured

MOSCOW (Reuter). — President Klementi Voroshilov said on Thursday that the Russian people had a feeling of sincere friendship towards the brotherly Yugoslav people, TASS reported.

He was welcoming the new Yugoslav envoy, Mr. Lazar Molotov.

TASS quoted Mr. Molotov as saying Yugoslavs wished sincerely for continuously improved and strengthened relations between the two countries.

Reports from Belgrade said President Tito has sent greetings to Prime Minister Khrushchev and President Voroshilov on the 41st anniversary of the Russian Revolution. The message to Mr. Khrushchev conveyed greetings to the Soviet Communist Party, the Soviet people and "you personally" for "further successes in the construction of socialism."

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union claimed on Thursday that its efforts and those of "other peace-loving countries" had prevented war several times in the past three years.

Mr. Anastas Mikoyan, a First Deputy Prime Minister, said the camp of Socialism was struggling for peace while the "capitalist world was balancing on the brink of war, endeavouring to preserve tension."

He was speaking at a meeting of 10,000 persons in Moscow on the eve of the Revolution anniversary.

Mr. Mikoyan referred to the "plot" against Indonesia and Lebanon, and said Russia's action in support of China had poured a "bucket of cold water on the hot head of U.S. soldiers and politicians."

He surveyed the benefits of the Revolution, but said there were "certain shortcomings" in Russia, and mentioned shortages of certain goods, medical services and such "negative phenomena" as drunkenness and hoodlums which must be eradicated.

"However, Soviet successes proved how wrong the Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, and Shepilov anti-party group had been," he said.

BEN-ZVI GREETINGS
President Ben-Zvi on Thursday sent a cable of congratulation to President Voroshilov of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the October Revolution.

The President's aide-de-camp, Sgan-Aluf Yosef Carmel, represented Mr. Ben-Zvi at a reception given by the Soviet Ambassador at the Embassy in Ramat Gan yesterday.

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Ben-Gurion, Foreign Minister Golda Meir, and a number of other Cabinet Ministers were present at the reception.

Pasternak Expresses Regrets in 'Pravda'
MOSCOW (Reuter). — Boris Pasternak, the Soviet author who rejected the Nobel Prize after fellow writers had denounced him, has written in the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, "Pravda," that he was "mistaken" in at first expressing pleasure at the award.

Pasternak recalled that the editorial board of the literary magazine "Novy Mir" had warned him that the novel "might be understood by the readers as a work directed against the October Revolution and the foundations of the Soviet regime."

"I did not realize this and it is now something for me to regret," he said, adding that "no one is free to do anything and I am making this statement of my own free will."

The letter was dated November 6.

French Deny Violation Of Tunisia Border

ALGERIA (Reuter). — The French High Command in Algeria on Thursday categorically denied Tunisian charges that French forces had entered Tunisian territory in the Bou Jaber frontier area.

(Tunisian sources said on Thursday that the French troops and tanks alleged to have penetrated three kilometres inside Tunisian territory on Wednesday withdrew during the night to the Algerian side of the frontier.)

The victim, Joseph Brander, 48, manager of the Linares branch of Barclays Bank for the past year, leaves a wife and two children, one of them only two months old and born in Cyprus.

In other terrorist outbreaks on Thursday masked men stopped six Naafi cars and one belonging to the War Department in Panagiotis, forced them to waste ground, poured petrol over the vehicles and set them alight.

At Akheila, west Cyprus, four masked men on Wednesday night attacked a government agricultural station and blew up an incubator.

Two British soldiers were injured on Wednesday night when an electrically detonated mine went off under their vehicle near Knodhara village.

Sir Hugh Paulet, the Governor, cancelled a tour and summoned district security committees to Nicosia.

Anglo-French Talks On Nato, Free Trade
LONDON (UPI). — The French Foreign Minister, Mr. Maurice Couve de Murville, was received by Premier Macmillan on Thursday after a two-hour session with Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd.

The session was devoted to a greater share in the political direction of the Nato alliance.

Foreign Office officials described the visit to Mr. Macmillan as "very important."

Afterwards Mr. de Murville attended a working lunch at Mr. Lloyd's official residence, and the talks continued later in the day. Mr. de Murville was scheduled to return to Paris the same night.

Informal sources said that the two main subjects under discussion were:

1. French demands for a co-ordinated Western policy inside the Nato alliance which would include the Middle East and Africa.

This followed General de Gaulle's proposal that an Anglo-French-American triumvirate might be set up which would direct the political affairs of the alliance.

2. French opposition to the proposed European Free Trade Area, which is due to come into operation on January 1 next year.

Geneva. — Russia and the West met for the first time in the Geneva atom talks on Thursday, but with little sign of a break in the East-West deadlock on a nuclear test ban.

With the talks seemingly at a standstill, both the U.S. and British delegations were reported to have asked their Governments for new instructions.

"Apparently these had not yet arrived, however, because the usual preparatory meeting of the two Western delegations on Thursday morning did not take place."

Western diplomats believed increasingly that only a top-level policy switch by the Kremlin itself could break the deadlock and get the talks moving again. They believed that the Soviet chief delegate, Mr. Semyon Tsarapkin, was under tight instructions to make concessions or to carry on real negotiations.

Russia is demanding an immediate, unconditional and permanent ban on nuclear test explosions. She also has handed the conference a draft agenda calling for discussion of the "ban before talking about a control system to police it."

The West refuses to be tied down by any ban until a control system has been set up and is working. It also refuses at the moment to promise to halt nuclear tests for

U.S. Democrats Begin Work On New Congress Programme

WASHINGTON. — Congressional leaders began laying out for the heavily Democratic 86th Congress a programme of housing, farm, labour reform and economic legislation for which they believe the voters spoke in Tuesday's landslide election.

Speaker Sam Rayburn rejected President Eisenhower's "radical" label for the new Congress, said it was Mr. Eisenhower himself who had turned out to be history's big spender, and promised for the new Congress a constructive course geared to the country's best interests.

The veteran Democratic leader said Tuesday's big spender, and promised for the new Congress a constructive course geared to the country's best interests.

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Kassem Warns Against Hostile Infiltration

Premier Kassem of Iraq has issued an urgent appeal to the people to close their ranks to prevent "infiltration of hostile elements" in order to attain the aims of the revolution, Baghdad Radio reported on Thursday.

The Old City daily, "El Jihad," reported that Col. Abdul Salam Arif, the deposed Deputy Premier who was seized on army charges when he returned from Europe, had plotted to launch a "second revolt." Several days prior to the revolution, Baghdad Radio reported on Thursday.

Most of his erstwhile supporters, as well as many members of the Baath (Resurgence) Party had abandoned him to switch their allegiance to Premier Kassem, the paper said.

The trial of Arif and his accomplices will take place in camera before the same special military tribunal which tried Iraqi politicians of the Nuri Said regime. The president of the court was Arif's associate in the July 14 revolt.

The last race for governor to be decided, in Nebraska, went to the Democratic candidate Wednesday night, giving the Democrats 26 of the 38 governorships contested to eight for the Republicans.

The following are the 33 new Governors elected (D—Democrat; R—Republican; I—Independent):

Alabama—John Patterson D.; Arizona—Paul Fannin R.; Arkansas—Orval Faubus D.; California—Edmund Brown D.; Colorado—S. L. R. McNichols D.; Connecticut—Abraham Ribicoff D.; Georgia—Ernest Vandiver D.; Idaho—Robert Smylie R.; Iowa—Herschel Loveless D.; Kansas—George Docking D.; Maine—Clinton Clauson D.; Maryland—J. Millard Tawes D.; Massachusetts—Foster Furcolo D.; Michigan—G. Mennen Williams D.; Minnesota—Orville Freeman D.; Nebraska—Ralph Brooks D.; Nevada—Grant Sawyer D.; New Hampshire—Wesley Felt D.; New Mexico—Clinton Burroughs D.; New York—Nelson Rockefeller R.; North Dakota—John Davis R.; Ohio—Michael Disalle D.; Oklahoma—J. Howard Edmondson D.; Oregon—Mark Hatfield R.; Pennsylvania—Duff Wilson D.; Rhode Island—John Chafee R.; South Carolina—James Folsom R.; South Dakota—George S. Mickelson R.; Tennessee—Frank K. Davis R.; Texas—Duff Davis R.; Utah—Howard W. Call R.; Vermont—Frank O. Horton R.; Virginia—J. B. Battle D.; Washington—Henry H. Hall D.; Wisconsin—Walter J. Kohler D.; Wyoming—F. G. Young R.

50 U.K. AIRMEN FROM HABBANIYA IN CYPRUS
NICOSIA (Reuter). — Fifty-four British airmen and their families arrived in Nicosia on Wednesday night from Habbaniya, air base in Iraq. They are expected to continue their journey to Britain as soon as possible.

Soviet, UAR Views Of U.S. Elections
Moscow Radio, commenting on the U.S. election results Wednesday night, said the results are a "crushing defeat" for President Eisenhower's policies. It described these policies as "aggressive" in the foreign field and "reactionary" at home.

The Egyptian press also hailed the Republican defeat as a condemnation by the voters of U.S. foreign policies.

The semi-official "Al Gomhouria" said the Americans rewarded the Dulles policy which created international problems in order to keep the arms industries going.

British Arrest Two Omani Sheikhs
CAIRO (Reuter). — The Omani bureau announced in Cairo on Thursday that British authorities have arrested Omani tribal chiefs, Sheikh Abdullah al-Husni and Hammad Ben Shammah, on a charge of subversive activities and misbehaving in the Wadi Sough zone.

Rift Widens in Japan Over Bill to Extend Police Powers
TOKYO (Reuter). — More than 60 members of the ruling Liberal Democratic party on Thursday urged Prime Minister Kishi to effect a compromise following the boycott of Parliament and the opposition Socialist Party's proposed revision of police duties.

Mr. Kishi's supporters had caught the Socialists by surprise by rushing through a motion extending Parliament's session by 30 days so that the Government could enforce its proposed bill, which would extend police powers.

A spokesman of the opposition Socialist party said on Thursday night that the party was calling for the resignation of the Speaker and Vice-Speaker of the Lower House, and the withdrawal of the Government's order extending the present Parliament session for 30 days.

The opposition gained further support as the majority of newspapers strongly criticized the Government's methods.

While the Socialist party is maintaining its boycott, the Prime Minister made it known that he was determined to have the bill passed during the present Parliament session "at any cost."

Members of the Prime Minister's own party have begun planning further compromise solutions, calling on four former Conservative Prime Ministers to use their influence and mediate in the dispute.

Usually reliable sources said that although Mr. Kishi faced mounting pressure from within and without his party, his position as leader of the party and Prime Minister was not in danger and the possibility of a major split within the party was remote.

ITALIAN HAMLET WANTS INDEPENDENCE
UNDINE Northern Italy (Reuter). — 400 inhabitants of Lignano Sabbiadoro (Lignano of the Golden Sand) proclaimed their independence from Italy on Wednesday and severed the communications with the mainland.

They said that the tiny sea-side resort, perched on the tip of a promontory in the Gulf of Venice, was now a "free territory." To back up

Syrians Start Gun Duel With Attack on Tractor

A heavy artillery and mortar duel between Syrian and Israeli forces shattered a long quiet in the south-east part of the Hula region on Thursday afternoon. The outbreak began when Syrians opened fire on an Israeli tractor ploughing this side of the border.

The Syrians ignored a U.N. call for a ceasefire to come into effect at 3 p.m. and continued firing until 4.30 a.m. Although Yezud Hamala village and Hulata and Gadot settlements were heavily shelled, causing serious damage to homes and farm installations, there were no casualties on the Israeli side.

According to the Army spokesman, Syrian positions shortly after 2 p.m. opened automatic fire on the tractor ploughing inside Israeli territory south of Hula. Police, who provided cover for the tractor, shot back, and U.N. Observers ordered a ceasefire for 3 p.m.

When the Syrian shooting continued, to be reinforced by artillery, Israeli guns were brought up and they began pounding the Syrian positions.

Well-informed sources in Amman confirmed King Hussein's plans "as they stand at the moment" to leave on Monday for a holiday tour in Europe. The sources said the King is planning to visit the Middle East, and his route is as yet undecided.

Big Smuggling Gang Caught
Jerusalem Post Reporter
A gang which had smuggled guns valued at over £11m. during the past year has been discovered by the Customs and Excise Division in Tel Aviv, the Israel Revenue announced on Thursday.

Twelve men and two women have been detained. The gang's members include taxi drivers and agents who have supplied shops with tens of thousands of packets of razor blades of various makes, contraband, packs of playing cards bearing Jordanian markings, packets of photographic paper, hundreds of Czechoslovak dinner sets, 1,000 metres of nylon material, English cigarettes, etc.

Excise Division investigators found five hiding places in Jaffa and Tel Aviv in which goods valued at £150,000 were kept. The investigation is continuing and the suspects will be brought to Court on Friday (today) where a remand will be requested.

On Wednesday, the police reported that they had smashed a currency smuggling ring which passed £150,000 between Israel, the U.S. and Canada.

Yezud Hamala's Hit
When the shelling started, the settlers of Yezud Hamala, Gadot and Hulata promptly took to the shelters where they remained until 4 o'clock, when the second truce went into force. But they returned to the shelters 15 minutes later as the Syrians broke the ceasefire and began blasting away first at Yezud Hamala and then at Hulata.

The first shell fell near the grocery store of Elihu Mizrahi where there were several customers, with many persons waiting outside. The second shell fell in a courtyard, hitting the house of a woman

Guided Missiles Said Ready for U.A.R.
CAIRO (Reuter). — Guided missiles are ready upon request for the U.A.R. if the U.S. provides missiles to Baghdad. Fact members and a U.S. radio, the weekly "Al Mawana" reported on Thursday.

In Washington, informed sources said that U.S. diplomats in Egypt and Israel have reaffirmed U.S. opposition to any change in the Middle East status quo. They said this reaffirmation had been made in the light of tension caused by U.A.R. allegations of Israeli troop concentrations.

U.A.R. Ambassador Back in Beirut
BEIRUT (Reuter). — The U.A.R. Ambassador, Brig. Abdul Hamid Ghaleb, returned here on Thursday on the Italian ship Esperia which he boarded at Alexandria.

He left Beirut four months ago when the Solh Government declared him persona non grata because he was too friendly with the insurgents. Many former rebels welcomed him back at the docks with cheers.

The radio quoted a Lebanese Government spokesman as saying that all U.N. Observers would leave the Lebanon within a few days.

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France Calls for Western United Front in M.E.

By Maurice Carr

PARIS.—The French Government has today called for a Western United Front in the Middle East, in a speech by General de Gaulle to the National Assembly.

These have been the first reactions to General de Gaulle's proposal that the United States, Britain and France should form a triumvirate within the Western Alliance to formulate and implement a joint global policy.

While America and her British partner are loath to share their leadership of the Western world with France, the Federal Republic and Italy are protesting that the need is to eliminate, not accentuate, existing inequalities between member states of the Alliance.

It would appear from deliberate "leaks" made to the press in Bonn and Washington that de Gaulle is well aware of the military as well as the political consequences of his proposal. In addition to the establishment of an American-British-French political executive council, he is reported to be in favour of the extension of N.A.T.O.'s security commitments to parts of Africa and the Middle East.

There has been no specific allusion to Israel in this connection, but it is reasonable to assume that it would in one way or another come under the protection of an enlarged N.A.T.O. "umbrella."

Officials in Paris have refused to divulge the details of de Gaulle's plan, but its premises have been clearly stated in an article, entitled "Future Strategic Prospects," published in the monthly "Revue de la Defense Nationale," by General Ely, the French Chief of Staff, whose views undoubtedly reflect those of de Gaulle himself.

The Middle East looms large in General Ely's study of global strategy. He says in his opening sentence: "In the light of the events which have lately been occurring in the Middle East, the question arises whether Western strategy should not be revised to offer more effective opposition to the Communist drive."

The French thesis, as expounded by the Chief of Staff, runs as follows:

Ever since 1945, it has been increasingly obvious that the Communist half of the world is bent on imposing its rule on the other, democratic half. Western defence strategy must therefore be conceived on a global scale.

N.A.T.O. has been a successful answer as it has deterred Soviet aggression on the European mainland. Elsewhere, the maritime Western bloc has had to adopt a peripheral strategy against the continental Communist bloc, and has put up a ring of military bases around the Soviet borders. In particular, the West was impelled to set up two key-points of defence in the Middle East, Southeast Asia in order to seal off the two main lines of possible Soviet penetration. The Communists have breached both these Western key-points.

In Southeast Asia, S.E.A.T.O. is shaky, liable to fall at the first push from China, which for the moment is busy with its domestic problems. The situation in Indo-China has deteriorated to the point of impending first, Thailand and Burma, which are already unstable, and then India, Indonesia, which has gone over to the neutralist camp, is in a chronic state of crisis. Nationalist China is suffering from acrimony, while Japan is in the throes of demographic and economic troubles.

In the Middle East, the Communist breakthrough is all but accomplished. It only remains for Russia to smash the Turkish-Iranian hinge of Kurdistan; a flare-up among the Kurdish minorities, the Soviets can invoke old treaties as a pretext for intervention in Iran. The revolutionary movements inside the Arab world are in any case likely to further demolish what remains of the Baghdad Pact, and already there is a developing threat against Eastern Africa.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Soviet Ear Unsympathetic

HEUTE writes that only the most naive will delude themselves into believing that our protest against Russia's anti-Israel incitement will receive a sympathetic ear, for when it is not Moscow is aware that the absence of peace between Israel and the Arabs is not Israel's fault.

Ha'avara (non-party) wants the government to instruct the Film Censorship Council to prohibit the showing of German films, no matter how the formal producers may be. If an exceptionally valuable film comes up, it may be dealt with as an exception to the rule.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) sees no point in looking for a "Jewish angle" in American election campaigns or results or for any connection between U.S. party rivalry and State Department policy toward Israel. The best illustration was that America exerted its heaviest pressure on Israel after Sinai during the last Presidential election campaign. Ha'avara also discuss the U.S. elections.

Haabeh (National Religious) blames Mapai for the final breakdown of the Coalition negotiations, since it announced that it was ready to concede certain points but retracted at the conference.

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Bombing an American Problem

By Jesse LeLark

NEW YORK.—The situation of the Jews in large Southern cities, where the bombing of the Jews in the many Southern cities that he had visited. He put his finger to his lips and looked over his shoulder.

"Sh-sh," he breathed. "That's the answer you'll get," he replied. "The Jews here have a problem, and they feel they can only aggravate it by talking about it. It is not only their problem but that of all right-thinking persons in the community. They must live with it and adjust to it or pack up and move to the north, or to Israel. They are not going to pack up. We Israelis must understand that."

STAR-GAZING.

MARS comes closest to us tomorrow—78,000,000 kilometers or only half the distance from the earth to the sun. It will not come so close to us for another ten years. Its light will reach us in a matter of four minutes and three seconds, a very small interval indeed in this universe. It will be 3.0, exactly the same as Jupiter a few months ago, when it was in opposition. By the way, Mars will not be in opposition until the 16th, the eight-day interval between shortest distance and opposition being due to the fact that the orbits of the two planets are not quite concentric.

Since the planets that are closer to the sun change their relative position in the system quicker than the outer planets, Earth and Mars will soon move away from each other and the stargazer will begin to sense a decrease in the red planet's brightness within a few weeks. With the nights growing longer, you can take in the beauty of the morning sky without having to get up too early. In town, the street lights that interfere with stargazing are put out at dawn and it is then that the heavens become really fascinating. At 6.15 Mars is still fairly high in the sky, especially at the beginning of the month, and not far from him you can behold reddish Aldebaran and the clusters of the Pleiades, the Y-shaped Hyades. All the while, the constellations delight the observer's eye, and Orion surprises them all.

YOSSEF SNORA

VISITORS' GALLERY: Prof. Nathan Cohen

Dean of Social Work

THERE was once an economics student who dropped out of university, went out into the world and amassed a fortune. Many years later, he decided to visit the alma mater and meet his old professor again. "Remember me," he said to the old man, "what are you teaching these days?" The professor, who had been the previous term's examination papers, at which the prosperous ex-student exclaimed: "Why, these are the same questions I was asked!" The professor, a quivering through his spectacles and mumbled, "The questions remain the same—it's the answers that change."

So it is with social work, says Prof. Nathan E. Cohen, recently appointed Dean of the School of Applied Social Studies, Cleveland, Ohio. And there's no place where social work problems need

Bombing an American Problem

Silence After Atlanta Synagogue Bombing

about the situation of the Jews in large Southern cities, where the bombing of the Jews in the many Southern cities that he had visited. He put his finger to his lips and looked over his shoulder.

"Sh-sh," he breathed. "That's the answer you'll get," he replied. "The Jews here have a problem, and they feel they can only aggravate it by talking about it. It is not only their problem but that of all right-thinking persons in the community. They must live with it and adjust to it or pack up and move to the north, or to Israel. They are not going to pack up. We Israelis must understand that."

AMERICAN ZIONIST LEADERS appear to agree with their Southern constituents that anti-Semitism is an American problem rather than a Jewish problem. The quotation is from the address by Dr. Emanuel Neumann, outgoing president of the Z.O.A., at the opening session of the convention the following night. Dr. Neumann continued:

It is not merely or especially Jews who constitute the target of the Jewish problem, but also Catholics, and at times also intellectuals, liberals and non-conformists of every description. What confronts us is not a challenge to the American democratic ideal, but a challenge to the American Jewish community, and to the Jewish people as a whole. It is a challenge to the Jewish people as a whole. It is a challenge to the Jewish people as a whole. It is a challenge to the Jewish people as a whole.

DR. NEUMANN'S "positive and constructive" Zionist answer to anti-Semitism is the following statement of "Basic Aims and Purposes of the World Zionist Movement." Drafted by Dr. Mordecai Kaplan, leader of the Reconstructionist movement, it was adopted at the Z.O.A. Convention.

Zionism should pursue the following aims:

1. It should promote and translate into action the survival and spiritual enhancement of the Jewish People throughout the world.
2. It should help to bring about the reformation and reconciliation of world Jewry as a religious, ethnic, and cultural unity, united by a common history, a common destiny, and a common future.
3. It should foster in the Jewish community in Israel and in all Jewish communities throughout the world a sense of partnership and mutual responsibility in the common endeavor to have the Jewish People throughout the world figure as an indispensable factor in the civilization of mankind.
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With the foregoing aims in view, Zionism should engage in the following activities:

1. It should re-examine the historic right of the Jewish People to the land of Israel as its spiritual homeland and endeavor to win the full recognition of such rights by the world community.
2. It should strive to win the goodwill of the Arab nations toward the State of Israel.
3. It should promote Alitya (migration) to Israel for such various purposes as volunteer service, student and teacher interchange and cultural exchange.

THERE have been 58 bombings in the South since the Supreme Court decision in 1954. Most of them were directed against Negroes—a half dozen against Jews. The 53rd in Atlanta had

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Protest To Moscow

WHILE his driver handed out Russian cigarettes at the entrance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Fyodorovich Bodrov was in Foreign Minister Golsa Meir's office receiving what amounted to an Israeli protest against Moscow's renewed anti-Israel propaganda campaign.

When British troops began evacuating Jordan, Cairo started a violent campaign alleging that Israel was preparing to attack the Hashemite Kingdom and occupy the areas west of the Jordan. There were the usual stories of Israeli mobilization, troop movements towards the border etc. The fact that Jordanian sources disclaimed knowledge of any such purported hostile Israeli preparations was of course completely disregarded by Cairo's propaganda machine.

Early on in this campaign, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, in an interview with the correspondent of the London "Sunday Times" declared that if the status quo in Jordan was violated by Nasser, Israel would try to see the complete demilitarization of that part of Jordan bordering on Israel. While the activist Herut party charged the Premier with renouncing in advance Israel's freedom of action, Cairo seized upon the statement as further "proof" of Israel's hostile intentions.

Suddenly, Moscow joined Cairo's anti-Israel campaign in full force. First, three papers — the Trade Union organ "Trud", the Red Navy, Sovietistki Flot, and the official Communist Party "Pravda" — published articles about how the West was again arming Israel and preparing her for "new adventures" in aggression against the Arabs. This line was taken up by Radio Moscow, which spoke of an "imminent" Israeli attack on Jordan. Several other Soviet papers followed suit with accusations in the same vein.

The latest Moscow-Cairo campaign bore a striking resemblance to a similar campaign that lasted several weeks about a year ago, when Khrushchev and Nasser blasted Turkey and alleged an "imminent" attack on Syria. At that time Israel was described as an accessory to these nefarious intentions and Moscow dreamed up not only non-existent Israeli troop concentrations but also movements of French troops, none of whom was ever seen here.

While that campaign was reaching its full fury, Nasser was preparing for his assault on Syria. This raised the question whether the present campaign was not again a convenient Soviet-Egyptian screen behind which plans were being completed for Nasser's take-over in Jordan. Most Israel observers were inclined to think that such was the case. There was, however, another theory, which did not necessarily contradict the first. It was that since Israel had made it clear that she would not tolerate the entry of foreign troops into Western Jordan, Cairo might have found it wise to prepare for the eventuality that Egypt would have to postpone any overt action in Jordan. If, therefore, nothing happens in Jordan within the coming weeks, both Moscow and Cairo will at least be able to claim in their propaganda



Immigrants from East Europe arriving at Haifa on the s.s. Arto, were met at the docks by members of the U.J.A. Study Mission, a background report to the Study Mission is presented in a special section on the following page.

ent figures. It said that 11,400 men were needed for housing; of this 11,200 were required to build 4,000 additional units forthwith, and 1,200 more for another 4,000 units that would follow.

Further, there was the discrepancy between specific housing needs and construction figures. The current budget included a specific allocation for 9,000 "new immigrant housing units," which — even at the most conservative estimate of three persons per family — should provide homes for 27,000 immigrants. It is now claimed that this was meant to include immigrants who had already arrived last year but were still living in semi-permanent structures. However, despite this a full 1,000 units were detached from the 9,000 specifically intended for "new immigrants" and the funds transferred to housing in existing agricultural settlements.

The truth of the situation is, of course, that no one in Israel can predict how many immigrants will actually arrive in the coming months. The majority now come from countries of Eastern Europe, whose governments do not give advance information on the number of exit permits they intend to issue and when these will become available.

From this confusing picture one thing seems to emerge quite clearly: Israel's population will be asked to subscribe in the coming months to a voluntary loan of 11,200. The decision to raise the funds on a voluntary basis was made after some discussion whether it would not be better to levy new taxes instead.

The voluntary loan decision reportedly ran counter to the advice of financial experts who expressed doubts whether the money would really be raised in this form and pointed to past experience, including the failure of the 1955-56 budget that had to be turned into a law. However, their opponents claimed that "the psychological, if not the economic, impact of tax levies had already been reached. Moreover, it was felt that if Jewry abroad was being asked to make an additional voluntary effort, Israel's population should set an example by voluntarily shouldering a major share of the additional immigration burden.

As a matter of fact, fewer than 10,000 immigrants arrived in the first seven months of the budgetary year involved. When the urgent need of more funds for absorption was first raised, there was reference to "about 30,000" immigrants expected in the next six months. That would have brought the total for the fiscal year up to no more than the 40,000 on which the budget was based according to Mr. Eshkol's Knesset speech. However, Dr. Joseph, addressing the U.J.A. mission this week spoke of only 16,500 immigrants expected in the coming five months. If that is correct, then the total for the whole year will be less than 27,000, well below Mr. Eshkol's estimate.

There is also the question of how much money was actually needed during this fiscal year (since the subject under discussion was the immediate budget required to house the new immigrants and not the ultimate total required to absorb the immigrants completely — although in this connection Dr. Joseph did cite the staggering figure of 11,750m. in his speech). A fortnight ago the head of the Housing Division of the Ministry of Labour said that funds were assured for immigrant housing for the coming five months, but warned that allocations should now be approved for housing to be built next spring since it takes several months to prepare for the construction. Less than two weeks later his superior, the Minister of Labour, declared that 11,250m. were required for housing "at once."

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The Middle East Scene

HUSSEIN CAUGHT IN WHIRLWIND

By Amos Baror

DESPITE a spate of conflicting reports, it now seems certain that King Hussein will go on vacation to Europe within the next fortnight, thus completing the Jordanian royal family's own evacuation of Jordan. Whether this trip is to be followed by abdication, as some reports suggest, is rather problematical. The official view, as expressed last Monday in the statement issued to the press by the Jordanian Embassy in Washington, is not only that these reports are "short false propaganda" but that Hussein's plan to spend a short holiday abroad furnishes "clear and definite proof that stability prevails in the country" and that, needless to say, "the people of Jordan are to a man behind His Majesty... who is considered the true symbol of Arab Nationalism."



King Hussein addressing Jordanians at Irbid this week.

It is a reflection on the confusion and uncertainty surrounding the Jordanian situation today that something can be said for either of these interpretations, though no one really believes that the Jordanians stand united behind their king.

Hussein's conduct during the past weeks has not been that of a man who wanted to surrender his throne; rather, he has worked in the direction of compromise and reconciliation with his opponents both at home and abroad. At home, the most far-reaching measure in this direction was the announcement that the Jordanian Army would be expanded by another 20,000 recruits, which means that as many as 100,000 mouths will now be fed out of Government funds. Hussein has been making a tour of army camps and cities to the accompaniment of a great fanfare by Ramallah Radio; he has commuted to life im-

prisonment the death sentence passed on 16 men accused of sabotage and arms smuggling; and the Jordanian Government is planning to amnesty more political prisoners.

Within a wider political context, the king has made overtures to some of his bitterest opponents. He is reported to have approached Suleiman el-Nabulsi, the pro-Nasser ex-Prime Minister whose Cabinet Hussein toppled in his April 1957 coup d'état. Nabulsi was reported to have made these conditions:

- that the King stop interfering in matters of State;
- that the British forces withdraw from the country forthwith;
- that martial law be lifted; and
- that all political prisoners be freed.

Certain measures have already been taken toward the fulfillment of these conditions — apart from the first. In his Arab relations, Hussein has been displaying a similar desire to forget the past. There have not been of late any untidy attacks against the Cairo authorities, and there is almost complete silence on Iraq. The resumption last week-end of land and air communications between Jordan and the United Arab Republic was hailed by the semi-official Jordan press as a step towards the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries. As to the new regime in Baghdad, whose recognition by the Egyptians had led to Amman's break with Cairo, the first contact between the two Governments will take place this month. The Director-General of the Iraqi Ministry of Finance goes to Amman to discuss outstanding financial questions pertaining mainly to funds belonging to the now defunct Arab Federation Government.

There is no doubt that the King is now somewhat more popular than at the time of the Iraqi coup and the peak of Cairo's campaign against him; he certainly has the loyalty, however qualified, of most of the Transjordanians, who realize that they would have everything to lose economically by a merger with Egypt. The army, again, though seething with political malcontents, also realizes that regular pay can come only from foreign aid and that such aid will be forthcoming only as long as there is an independent Jordan; in addition, all sorts of vested inter-

ests would be imperilled by a Nasserist domination. Nor does Jordan look likely to produce, in the event of a pre-Egyptian coup, a class of politicians that could resist Nasser, as did the Iraqi officers.

Basic Unpopularity

Despite all this, however, Hussein's basic unpopularity remains a fact, and there is many a justification for his thinking of quitting while the going is good. Neither indoctrinated army officers nor the dispossessed of the Western Bank, and certainly not the street mobs of Amman, are expected to be guided by considerations of self-interest or by long-range calculations.

Whatever compromises he seeks to reach with his opponents, Hussein will always be the true symbol, not of a pre-Egyptian coup, a class of politicians that could resist Nasser, as did the Iraqi officers.

If the new Arab Nationalists of Jordan — and for that matter of Syria — turned their gaze on Egypt after 1952 it was because the leadership which they expected from Baghdad was not forthcoming: the Baghdad Pact and the stubborn policy of Nuri-Said's school moved Iraq farther and farther from the Arab fold. But the July revolution changed everything: for better or for worse, the new men in Baghdad have since been holding the fate of the whole Fertile Crescent in their hands.

Since the conflicts within the ranks of the Baghdad revolutionaries have solved themselves so far, however, and Iraq's true orientation is not yet known, Arabs this side of Suez seem to have decided to wait and see. So long as the Iraqis refrain from showing their hand the anti-Hussein elements inside Jordan can only bide their time, since any victory would entail making an immediate choice between Cairo and Baghdad — a choice which they are unable to take now.

No Place for King

But whether it is Cairo or Baghdad, or both, that the future rulers of Jordan will choose, there seems to be no place in it for King Hussein and his party of traditional nationalists. It is not likely that the Iraqis, having gone to such lengths to dispose of their own old regime, would accept Hussein under any conceivable terms. What Hussein is enjoying now is a mere respite — and one that is not of his own making. Sooner or later, his present potential opponents will gain the upper hand — and whether they will look to Cairo or to Baghdad is not going to make a bit of difference to the young monarch himself, though it may, in the long run, make a great deal of difference to the world at large.

Parliamentary Report

By Lea Ben Dor

A DIFFICULT CHOICE

IT is not a simple matter to decide once and, presumably, for all, which persons in official positions should be permitted to submit their candidacies for the Knesset, and which should be excluded. Mr. S. Babe, the General Zionist, raised a rational point, for instance, when he argued that it was not just seniority that mattered, but the type of job held, the degree of contact it involved with the public, and the opportunities of influencing voters. In a sense, the junior officials often have more influence with the government's customers, for they are the ones to pass on applications and requests in the first instance.

In the long run this influence is not so very important. Elections are secret and a man can vote as he likes and need tell no-one, even if he has been to a doctored election meeting held by some other party in order, as he hopes, to influence the labour exchange, please the Rabbi, or earn the favour of a town councillor. What is important is that senior officials in policy-making positions shall not carry party loyalty too far, and that voters of other parties will see in them implacable enemies only to discriminate against them. There is everything to be said for senior officials who are servants of the State directly, and not because of or on behalf of their parties.

But the difficulty does not end there. Mr. Abba Eban, the Ambassador to Washington, was recently challenged by a newspaperman who said he would like to see a man in his position, who had up to then been pre-eminently not a party man, should now stand revealed as an extreme Mapai proponent. Mr. Eban countered that as long as he remained ambassador he would be serving the State and not a party, but that he had never contracted to remain an ambassador for life.

Time and Motion

BUT there is another point that has been raised by an experienced Mapai Knesset member. Should the party lists be made of top-ranking party members who will have so many other preoccupations that they will have no time to devote to committee work? Or should the lists be made of men who are not so busy, but who are not capable party people deeply immersed in a dozen different projects?

Yet it would not be much of a choice, for all the available places with people who have time but carry little weight either inside or outside the party. It would require a kind of political time-and-motion study to determine the optimum degree of importance for Knesset members. There have been a considerable number of resignations by Mapai members during the life-time of the current Knesset, mainly because of excess work, and it is likely that this point will be taken into consideration in the new lists.

Election Law

MOST of the schemes for changing the Election Law of course involve personal elections, and would force every party to put up the best candidates they can persuade or coerce into taking on this onerous duty. One more attempt is to be made to bring about this change, perhaps because of General de Gaulle's easy success in changing the proportional representation election law in France, where it created so many undifferentiated spiritual parties that in the end no viable government could be produced. While Mr. Ben-Gurion is not afraid of change and sees in direct elections a cure for many ills, many members even of his own party are reluctant to take this dangerous jump into the political unknown, with its incalculable consequences. The proposals were turned down in the course of the debate on the Election Law last year, and it is unlikely that they will be revived.

the matter was closed. Now it is to be brought up again by Mr. Almog's proposal for a referendum on the election law.

To make this possible, the Knesset would first have to pass a law authorizing the referendum. But even those who are most anxious for a change in the election system would have to eliminate the small parties and encourage the development of political blocs made up of members who agree on certain basic principles for the future of the country. In a sense, the junior officials often have more influence with the government's customers, for they are the ones to pass on applications and requests in the first instance.

In the long run this influence is not so very important. Elections are secret and a man can vote as he likes and need tell no-one, even if he has been to a doctored election meeting held by some other party in order, as he hopes, to influence the labour exchange, please the Rabbi, or earn the favour of a town councillor. What is important is that senior officials in policy-making positions shall not carry party loyalty too far, and that voters of other parties will see in them implacable enemies only to discriminate against them. There is everything to be said for senior officials who are servants of the State directly, and not because of or on behalf of their parties.

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"Ma'ariv" has taken on four additional reporters and expects to need more in the future, while "Yedioth" has increased its editorial staff by 12.

The price of both papers remains the same — and both claim a boost in circulation. "Ma'ariv" says that the first expanded paper sold 124,000 copies and that circulation settled at around 80,000. "Yedioth" sources would disclose only percentages; they maintain that circulation has risen 20 per cent.

"Yedioth" announced that it had received a letter from the Ministry of Finance asking it to submit a plan for a new newspaper.

The Ministry of Finance again gave the press differ-

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DEPARTURES: NOVEMBER 8 — NOVEMBER 14

FROM TEL AVIV-JAFFA (LYDDA) AIRPORT

Date Time Company Destination

SUN. 0645 T.W.A. Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, New York

Nov. 9 0900 EL AL Athens, Zurich, London

0920 B.E.A. Athens, Zurich, London, New York

1200 ALITALIA Athens, Zurich, London, New York

1300 AIR FRANCE Rome, Paris

MON. 0700 SWISSAIR Athens, Zurich, London, Rome, Munich, Brussels

Nov. 10 0815 B.E.A. Athens, Rome, (Nice), London

0920 EL AL Athens, Zurich, London, New York

TUES. 0645 AIR FRANCE Tehran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo

0655 OLYMPIC AIR Athens, Zurich, London, Rome, Paris, Frankfurt, New York

1045 T.W.A. Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, London, New York

1135 ALITALIA Athens, Zurich, London, New York

1215 K.L.M. Athens, Zurich, London, New York

1300 EL AL Athens, Zurich, London, New York

WED. 0600 B.E.A./CYP. Athens, Zurich, London, Rome, Paris, Frankfurt, New York

Nov. 11 1100 AIR FRANCE Athens, Zurich, London, Rome, Paris, Frankfurt, New York

THURS. 0600 AIR FRANCE Tehran, Karachi, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo

0655 SWISSAIR Athens, Zurich, London, Rome, Munich, Brussels

0815 B.E.A. Athens, Rome, (Nice), London

0920 B.E.A./CYP. Athens, Zurich, London, Rome, Paris, Frankfurt, New York

1045 T.W.A. Athens, Zurich, London, Rome, Paris, Frankfurt, New York

1135 K.L.M. Athens, Zurich, London, New York

1215 AIR FRANCE Athens, Zurich, London, Rome, Paris, Frankfurt, New York

FRI. 0600 B.E.A./CYP. Athens, Zurich, London, Rome, Paris, Frankfurt, New York

Nov. 12 1100 OLYMPIC AIR Athens, Zurich, London, Rome, Paris, Frankfurt, New York

1200 ALITALIA Athens, Zurich, London, New York

1300 EL AL Athens, Zurich, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

SUNDAY, Nov. 9 T. HEBEL 2300 Larnaca, Gouva, Marousi

THURSDAY, Nov. 11 HEBEL 2300 Larnaca, Gouva, Marousi

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Absorption Alarums

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A LOT OF MOUNTAIN TO CONQUER

By Yitzhak Ya'acobi

By Abba Eban

The Founding Fathers

'Israel Amongst the Nations'

Peril Facing Mankind

Mr. Abba Eban delivering his address to the Weizmann Day Assembly.

Irony of History

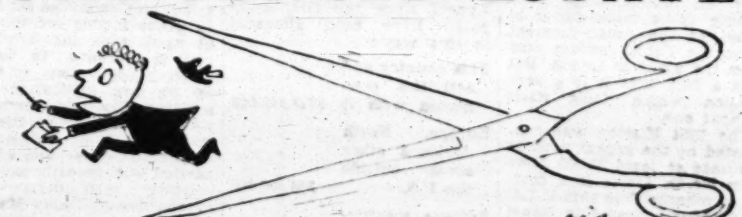
Israel and the Scientific Revolution

Enlarging Our Horizons

By Yitzhak Ya'acobi



THE FORCED ESTATE



By Ephraim Kishon

BEN-GURION
The Prime Minister
a few days ago. The event
(ITIM).
The editors became even
more stiff-necked and threat-
ened to strike, whereupon
the Knesset Foreign and
Security Committee convened
and Abba Eban was recalled.
The censorship spokesman
made superhuman efforts to
find a compromise solution
between the two sides.

"As a private individual I
sympathize with you" — he
declared at the editors' extra-
ordinary meeting, but we
must support the government
to such a degree that industry
could easily fall into enemy
hands and he used for pur-
poses quite contrary to our
intentions . . .

"Nonsense" — a journalist
remarked. "Ben-Gurion's
date of birth can be found in
any encyclopedia."

"That's true" — the specu-
man admitted — "but how can
I have to calculate the date of
the Jewish people's birth?"

The court, however, re-
fused to grant a suspended sen-
tence of years with the revoca-
tion of all civil rights for a pe-
riod of three and a half years.

The incident only increased
the censor's intransigence.

The editors were officials
requested to postpone their
night deadlines until Golda
returned, but the Chief Cen-
sor made a last desperate effort.
"All right. But the censor
must mention Ben-Gurion. Write
"Somebody is 72. You understand, don't you? . . ."

"No, no, never . . ."

"I'll tell you the B.-G. —
the Chief Censor announced.
"I'll tell you where Shin
Fores is."

That did it.
As everyone remem-
bered, the day's papers published
the following sensational
news item:

WRITER IN PRISON
The Chief Censor has
announced that he has
sent to prison the writer
Shin Fores.

FIFTH U.J.A. STUDY MISSION PLANNING FOR 1959 DRIVE

ANNUAL STUDY TOUR IS PRELUDE TO CAMPAIGN

IN these days of organized tourism, the U.J.A. Study Mission of nearly 100 American Jewish communal leaders may attract no more attention than any other group of casual visitors. But though the Mission members bear all the outward marks of the American tourist, including bright sport shirts, cameras, notebooks and the usual sense of bafflement over the fact that not every Israeli can talk Yiddish, the members of the Mission are more than sight-seers.

This Study Mission — the fifth formal mission of its kind organized by the U.J.A. — consists of carefully selected outstanding leaders of the American Jewish communal scene. Each is making the trip not merely to relax and enjoy what Israel has to offer but for serious reasons as well.

"Opening Gun"

In a very real sense this Study Mission represents the opening gun in the 1959 U.J.A. Campaign. It is taking place even while vigorous efforts are being made to complete the 1958 U.J.A. drive in many American communities. The Mission members, each of whom comes at his own expense, will help to get the 1959 Campaign under way in two ways. First, as an individual, each member will be able to make his own evaluation of the needs and problems in Israel which require U.J.A. support in 1959 and bring his personal findings back to his own home community. Secondly, Mission members, acting as a body, will make a formal recommendation to the Annual National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal where decisions on fund-raising activities of the United Jewish Appeal for the coming year will be made. The findings of the Mission are expected to weigh heavily when the Conference makes its decision.

The first formal U.J.A. Study Mission, several less highly organized ones had come before — came here in the autumn of 1954, when U.J.A. was under the leadership of Dr. Joseph Schwartz, now Executive Vice-President of Israel Bonds. Some 35 U.J.A. leaders made up that initial group.

Since that time Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman, present U.J.A. Executive Vice-Chairman, has enlarged and developed the Mission idea, and today it stands as one of the most strikingly useful devices in the whole range of American fund-raising techniques. American counterparts of organizations among other religious groups, including Catholics and Protestants, have been inspired to organize similar mission U.J.A. bodies in other countries have done the same. The present U.S. mission will be followed by a similar, though smaller, mission of U.J.A. leaders from Canada.

There is no law which says that an outstanding fund-raising crisis must occur in Israel at the exact moment when the U.J.A. leaders step from the plane at Lydda. But it is a fact that it is a rare mission which finds itself without one.

The 1954 Mission was confronted by the urgent need to evacuate at least 35,000 Jews from North Africa in a matter of months. The 1955 U.J.A. Study Mission came to Israel just as the Soviet-Egyptian arms deal was announced, a revelation that was to change the whole complexion of Middle East relationships.

The 1956 Study Mission arrived as the Polish Government began to permit large

numbers of Jews to emigrate to Israel. It departed on Friday, October 25, on the eve of Sinai as the general call-up of Israel's reserves was taking place.

To the relief of most of its members, the 1957 Mission encountered no comparable excitement. The Mission members, however, were in conference at the Sharon Hotel when word was flashed of the Knesset bombing.

Feel Crisis
This year's Mission, its members will assure you, would prefer to have their crisis a "quiet and orderly" one. But they feel that such a crisis exists.

Before coming here a small sub-committee of the Mission met Rumanian emigrants in Vienna. Mission members as a body talked with many of them and other immigrants in Haifa port earlier this week.

They are anxious to bring home the news of what must be done both for these immigrants, and for the large numbers of still unabsorbed immigrants of earlier years. But they are also quite content to get their excitement in Israel by noting the progress that has been made in immigrant reception, economic development, etc. They are in love with the country's youth, its friendly people they meet in Israel's farms and villages, its ordinary citizens and its leaders.

Thereafter the U.J.A., becoming America's largest voluntary philanthropic body, continued to make fund-raising history. In 1946, with the D.P. problem weighing heavily on the hearts of American Jews, when more than 200,000 Jews were languishing in the D.P. camps of Central Europe, the U.J.A. set the almost unbelievable goal of \$100m.—and surpassed it by \$1m.

In 1948, with the proclamation of the State of Israel and the opening of its gates to free Jewish immigration, American Jewry rose to the historic occasion by contributing \$14m. in what was rightly called the "Campaign of Destiny."

Here is a breakdown of the U.J.A.'s fund-raising achievements:

The War Years (1939-44)	\$ 100,422,000
The D.P. Era (1945-47)	251,298,000
Israel Reborn (1948-57)	807,450,000
Total	\$1,159,170,000

THROUGH these funds the U.J.A. has aided 2.6m. Jews in the past two decades. It has supplied the financial support for the resettlement of 1.3m. Jews in free lands—including more than a million in this country. U.J.A. funds have played a major role in rescuing and absorbing immigrants to Israel. They have served to maintain those Jews who could be reached through the underground in the days of Hitler's "Fortress Europe," to lift up the down-trodden Jewish populations in the melacha of North Africa and to carry out scores of other life-giving and life-building tasks.

Geographically, the funds raised by the United Jewish Appeal since the first campaign have been allocated in this way:

This country and activities connected with it	\$748,442,000
Europe, North Africa & other areas outside the U.S.	296,306,000
Refugee resettlement in the U.S.	77,810,000

This vast programme has been made possible both by a sense of responsibility which American Jewry has shown and by plain hard work. Each year thousands upon

thousands of American Jews devote long weeks and even months to a voluntary effort to make the U.J.A. campaign a success.

U.J.A. funds reach Israel in the following ways: The Jewish Agency through

the United Israel Appeal (formerly the United Palestine Appeal). The Jewish Agency undertakes the tasks of immigration, migrant absorption, youth aliyah and agricultural colonization in Israel. Since the birth of Israel U.J.A. funds have helped make possible the immigration of 810,000 newcomers, have aided in the construction of some 200,000 housing units for immigrants, and have helped make possible the establishment of 488 new farm villages with a population of 135,000.

The Joint Distribution Committee's Malben programme, Malben, which cares for the aged, sick and handicapped among the immigrant stream which has arrived in Israel since 1948, has a network of over 40 institutions in Israel — old age homes, villages for the aged, hospitals, physical rehabilitation centres, sheltered workshops, etc. Malben has also provided thousands of "constructive loans" to handicapped immigrants to enable them to set up small businesses and thus become self-supporting.

The ORT network of vocational centers, receiving U.J.A. funds through the J.D.C. The ORT, the Organization for Rehabilitation through Training, provides vocational education for some 5,000 Israelis yearly.

In addition, the U.J.A. has saved several critical Israeli people from deportation by going to American banks for special re-funding loans to help



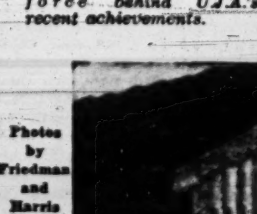
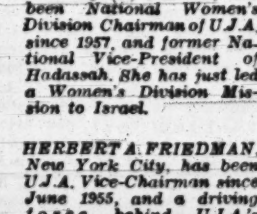
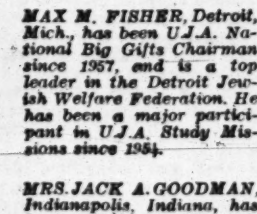
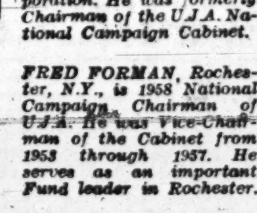
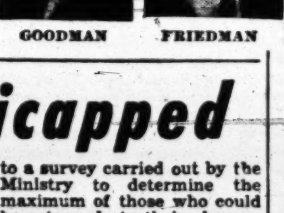
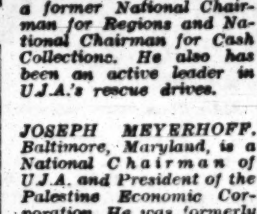
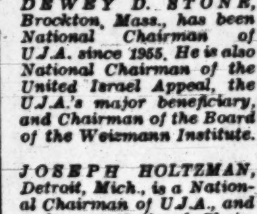
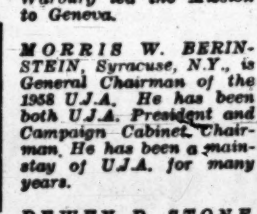
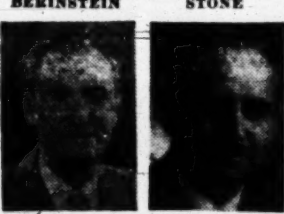
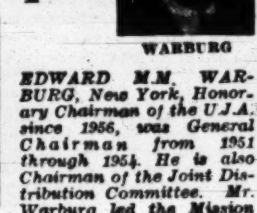
Prime Minister Ben-Gurion addressing Study Mission session at Aconia Hotel this week. "I know of no greater purpose for which voluntary funds have been collected than the United Jewish Appeal. The Appeal has been doing great constructive work. The word 'philanthropy' should not be synonymous with charity. Its original meaning was 'love of man'. This is the meaning which the United Jewish Appeal is restoring by helping to save reborn millions of lives." ...DAVID BEN-GURION



U.J.A. leaders meeting new immigrants from Eastern Europe aboard the s.s. Arzo.

U.S. Jewry Makes Philanthropic History

Leaders Of Study Group



Unmet Needs And More Immigration

OF more than a million resulting in three major consequences:

- The Agency has had to incur increasing financial obligations, in excess of its income from contributions, to cope with the most elementary immigration needs. Yet most of the immigrants reaching Israel today come from countries where the Agency does not operate, so that it cannot regulate the pace of their migration and it must be prepared whenever they turn up, whether or not contribution funds are available.
- In some areas of its work, the Agency has had no alternative but to shift part of the burden to the Government. This applies particularly to housing, so vital to successful absorption. In the past few years the Agency has contributed barely one-third of the cost in this field. This in turn means that Government resources intended for basic economic development have had to be diverted to housing.
- A great part of the gap between the needs and the Agency's resources has been bridged only by human suffering on the part of large numbers of immigrants. One hundred thousand still live in ma'abarot after spending years there in substandard conditions. It is imperative that they be rehoused quickly. Whatever the requirements of the new immigration flowing into the country, there can be no question of holding up any plans for the liquidation of the ma'abarot.

The shortage of funds has also led to hardship in the new villages. Their establishment has been a splendid effort but their future is threatened unless speedy investment puts them on their feet.

In these two areas of liquidating the ma'abarot and bolstering the new villages the backlog must be estimated at \$150m. at current prices. Until it is removed the Agency's capacity to deal with new immigration will be gravely impaired.

The problem facing the Agency and its supporters throughout the world is thus twofold. First, the substantial gains of the past decade must be quickly consolidated, and second, it must be realized that the Jewish migration problem cannot be solved and that there lies ahead of us a great new chapter of absorption and settlement for hundreds of thousands. The dramatic events of the past two months, boosting average immigration from 1,500 to over 3,500 a month, are a portent of the historic challenge ahead.

The Agency meets its part of the task largely with contributions from Jews all over the world. More than 80 per cent of these come from the United Jewish Appeal.

Almost 800,000 of the 900,000 Jewish immigrants brought to Israel in the past ten years have been provided with housing; more than 130,000 have been settled on the land. Rarely in history has so vast an undertaking been carried through by what is essentially a voluntary effort.

However, never in those 10 years did the Agency's income suffice to meet the needs. The backlog has been serious,

Studying one of Israel's "unmet needs" in immigrant absorption—the problem of 100,000 people in the ma'abarot. At the David ma'abar near Haifa, Mission members learn at first-hand how it feels to live in a hut.

New Era in Aid to Handicapped

By MOSES A. LEAVITT
Executive Vice-Chairman,
Joint Distribution Committee

TWO alternatives faced Malben-J.D.C. on November 1, 1949, when the Israel Government, the Jewish Agency and the American Joint Distribution Committee set it up: to grant money for the care of aged, sick and handicapped immigrants to Israel's existing institutions, or to set up its own institutions and services. The first alternative was chosen because the formidable task of adding these hard-core cases had to be carried out speedily and the existing institutions were overburdened. Today Malben-J.D.C. operates 44 institutions throughout Israel with U.J.A. funds, and there is no longer need to build more now that Israel's social and economic structure gained in the first place to immigrant absorption, has expanded so radically. Instead, now that the influx of the sick and the handicapped can be dealt with at greater leisure, the emphasis has shifted to individualized services.

Each patient referred to Malben-J.D.C. by the Agency, the Ministry of Social Welfare or municipal social welfare offices gets a thorough medical examination and a careful social service investigation to determine both what medical attention is needed and what help is required to make the client self-sufficient, or even to settle him within the normal community. A doctor-nurse-social worker team was lately sent into the Sha'ar Aliyah immigrant reception camp to survey the residual hard-core cases, some of whom had spent years there at a heavy cost to the Agency. This resulted in the placement of 205 persons in suitable institutions or into a rehabilitation programme. A similar team is now active at the Beit Shimon and Pardes Hanna immigrant centres.

Among the aged, Malben-J.D.C.'s policy is to assist the healthy to remain in the community and keep the places in its institutions open for the infirm and others unable to look after themselves. The Ministry of Welfare and local authorities have helped provide one-room apartments in modern buildings for healthy couples who prefer to stay outside of institutions. They also get a monthly grant out of a central Ministry of Welfare-Agency-Mal-

ben fund, and many have also found part-time employment. By year's end the housing scheme will take in 200, and 1,000 aged will be receiving monthly grants enabling them to maintain their independence.

Malben-J.D.C.'s medical programme first emphasized care for the many TB patients from European camps and Middle East ghettos. A 520-bed lung hospital, largest in the Middle East, was set up in Beer Ya'acov. Then came a coordinated TB control programme carried out jointly with the Ministry of Health and Ha-dassah which reduced the need for TB beds in Israel from 2,200 (1953) to 800 today.

Active Partnership

With the disease under control, the Beer Ya'acov hospital will be turned over to the Government by April 1. However, Malben-J.D.C. remains an active partner in the control programme through its share in the maintenance and supervision of chest clinics throughout Israel in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, Kupat Holim and the Anti-Tuberculosis League.

The funds freed from the hospital's turnover will be used in a coordinated plan with the Ministry of Health for the treatment of mental disease, the country's most urgent health need. Today 1,300 mentally ill patients are maintained in substandard private institutions according

to a survey carried out by the Ministry to determine the maximum of those who could be returned to their homes. Malben-J.D.C. has added a top ranking social worker to assist in this important job.

The following progress has been made in the past year in implementing the mental disease control plan:

- Completion of a pavilion at the Tel Hashomer hospital.
- Plans drawn up for another at the Rabin Government Hospital in Haifa.
- Plans under way for two convalescent homes for those who have improved but for social or other reasons cannot return home as yet.
- Site being chosen and developed for a 300-bed hospital to replace the substandard one in Acre.

Malben will provide 50 per cent of the funds for this programme, but the operation will be the direct responsibility of the Ministry.

Israel is working and planning for an economically independent future. This cannot but include social and medical services enabling all citizens to make their productive contribution. There are still gaps in these facilities — for the mentally retarded, the blind, the long-term care patient, all of whom could be salvaged for Israel with proper treatment. And as long as Israel will continue to need J.D.C.'s help to achieve that independence and self-sufficiency, Malben-J.D.C. through the generosity of American Jewry, will stand ready to provide it.

Mission member talking with handicapped immigrant at Malben's hospital for chronic diseases, Mahane Yisrael.



MONTY AND HIS BOOK

WANTED PRIVATE car, 10-14
p.p. European model 1965-68, De-
salle to Gorin, 59 Uno Ave., Tel.
57761 (9-11 a.m.), Haifa.

Miscellaneous

INTERESTED in small hiking
group (Novem). Please write:

